

A Billion Dollars of money Made Available by Act of Congress Today Should Ease up the Situation Materially.

IT looks as if the War Lord would like to back up if he could see a way.

# The Evening Herald

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OUR idea of a back number is the war in Mexico.

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## GERMANY INVADES BELGIUM

### England Forced to Fight — Kaiser Formally Declares War Against the French

## ALL CHANCE FOR SETTLEMENT OF GIGANTIC STRUGGLE ENDED BY DEVELOPMENTS OF TODAY

German troops invaded Russian Poland today and occupied the town of Kaliso.

The German army violated the neutrality of Belgium, of which Great Britain is protector. German troops occupied the Belgian town of Arlon.

Belgium had previously refused to consider an ultimatum offering a certain agreement with Germany in case Belgium agreed to facilitate the movements of the German army.

So grave is the situation regarded that a coalition government of all parties probably will be formed in the British isles, while it was generally expected that Field Marshall Earl Kitchener was to be appointed minister of war.

Dowager Empress Maria of Russia was stopped by the Germans in Berlin on her way to Russia and told to return to London or go to Denmark.

The Russian naval port of Libau on the Baltic was bombarded by a German cruiser, which was also engaged with a Russian cruiser.

The German fleet was reported sailing into the North sea, where the British fleet is said to be concentrated.

The German ambassador has not yet left Paris today.

Fighting between Russian and German cavalry patrols on the frontier resulted in slight losses.

French officers are reported to have attempted to cross the Dutch frontier into Germany but unsuccessfully.

French airmen are said to have made daring flights over German territory.

German cavalry is reported to have crossed the French frontier near Belfort and tried to commandeer horses.

Martial law was proclaimed throughout France where the mobilization and concentration of the various armies have been carried out satisfactorily.

The German authorities accuse the French of violating neutrality and of crossing the frontier before the declaration of war.

Neutral Luxemburg is occupied by 100,000 German troops.

## B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-S

Rome, Aug. 3.—The pope today addressed an exhortation to all the Catholics of the world, asking them to lift their souls toward Christ, who alone was able to aid. He called on the clergy to offer public prayer.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The German emperor today sent orders to the German ambassador to Paris to demand his passports.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—M. Svorobiev, the Russian ambassador, was handed his passports this morning.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The invasion of French territory by German troops is regarded in official circles here as making war between the two countries start automatically without a formal declaration.

London, Aug. 3.—It was officially stated here today that the British army would mobilize tomorrow.

Rome, Aug. 3.—Italy today formally proclaimed her neutrality in the European conflict.

Antwerp, Aug. 3.—Martial law was proclaimed here today and all business was at once suspended.

London, Aug. 3.—A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says that the Belgian cabinet's response to the German note, offering an ultimatum if Belgium would facilitate the movement of German troops, has been given and is in the nature of a formal refusal.

London, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Paris today

says German troops have taken possession of the Belgian town of Arlon.

Brussels, Aug. 3.—All wire communication between Germany and Belgium was cut today.

London, Aug. 3.—Sir Edward Grey announced in the house of commons that a telegram from the king of Belgium made a supreme appeal to Great Britain to safeguard the integrity of Belgium.

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 3.—The government and the commonwealth of Australia today offered in the event of war to furnish an expeditionary force of 25,000 men to go to any destination desired by the imperial government at the entire expense of the commonwealth.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The senate today voted to authorize the secretary of the navy to establish naval lines to carry mail, passengers and freight to South America and Europe. The bill goes to the house.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The German consulate was fairly stormed today by hundreds of Germans, responding to the call of arms of all reservists. Enlistment at the French consulate was also active.

New York, Aug. 3.—The captain of the French line steamer Mississippi, which arrived today received orders to unload as quickly as possible and report to the French consul general here. The consul general would not discuss the order. Hundreds of French reservists and volunteers are being enrolled by the consul.

### EVENTS TODAY SEEM TO

#### FORCE ENGLAND'S HAND

London, Aug. 3.—Violation of neutral territory by Germany, during frontier raids by German Russian and French troops, clashes between outposts, the bombardment of a Russian Baltic port by a German warship and the seizure of merchant ships by Russia and Germany constituted the striking features today of the war on which virtually the whole continent of Europe has started.

The position to be taken by the British empire remained still to be defined, but it was feared that Germany's seizure of Belgian territory would be a deciding factor which would lead Britain to take the sword in hand, as under the treaty of London of 1839 Great Britain stands pledged to maintain Belgium's neutrality.

Evidences were not lacking of the grave view of the situation taken by all classes in the United Kingdom. The leaders of the opposition parties were called into council by the cabinet and it was reported that the cancellation of Field Marshall Earl Kitchener's return to Egypt was a prelude to his appointment as minister of war.

It was asserted in authoritative quarters that a warning had been given to Germany yesterday of the intention of the British navy to take instant action in case a German soldier should set foot on Belgian soil. In spite of this and of the prompt refusal by the Belgian government to accept the agreement offered by Germany as the price of the violation of Belgian neutrality, German forces penetrated the little buffer state at two points on their way to the French frontier.

#### GREAT WAVE OF LOYALTY

##### UNITES ALL ENGLISHMEN

London, Aug. 3.—Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, stated in the house of commons today that the

house was free to decide what the British attitude in the present European conflict should be.

Sir Edward added that Great Britain had not committed herself to anything but diplomatic support.

Sir Edward told the house that he had "given France assurance that the German fleet came into the English channel through the North sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coast or shipping the British fleet would give all the protection in its power."

Towards the close of his speech Sir Edward said:

"We must be prepared and we are prepared to face the consequences of using all strength at any moment, we know not how soon, in order to defend ourselves."

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, warmly supported the government and referred, amid cheers, to the pledges of support received from the British dominions.

Wild cheering from all parts of the house greeted John E. Redmond, the nationalist leader, when he assured the government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn tomorrow and the coast of Ireland would be defended against invasion by her armed sons, the Catholics of the south and the Protestants of Ulster.

James Ramsay MacDonald, socialist and labor member, declared he was not persuaded that Great Britain was in danger nor her honor involved. He was convinced, she should have remained neutral.

The house adjourned until 7 o'clock for a consultation between the leaders of all the parties.

Dealing with the question of Great Britain's obligations, Sir Edward said:

"Up to yesterday we had given no promise of more than diplomatic support. I was asked at the time of the Algeiras crisis if we would give armed support and I said I could prom-

ise nothing to any foreign power unless it received the whole-hearted support of public opinion.

"I gave no promise but I told both French ambassador last night that if war was forced on France, public opinion in the British isles would rally to France."

This part of the speech was received with loud cheering.

The foreign secretary stated that the British fleet had been mobilized and the mobilization of the British army was taking place, but that no engagements had yet been made by the British government to send an expedition abroad. He continued:

"The French fleet is in the Mediterranean and the northern coast of France are defensible. If a foreign fleet engaged in war against France should come down and battle against those defenseless coasts we could not stand aside."

"We felt strongly that France was entitled to know at once whether in

the event of an attack on her unprotected coasts she could rely on our support."

"I gave the information to the French ambassador last night that the German fleet was going into the English channel or into the North sea to attack French shipping on the French coast, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power."

"That answer is subject to the approval of parliament. It is not a declaration of war."

#### GERMANY STRUGGLES TO

##### HOLD ENGLAND OFF

London, Aug. 3.—Sir Edward Grey in a second statement in the house of commons after the conference of ministers in regard to the German ultimatum to Belgium said:

"The British government is taking into grave consideration the informa-

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## WESTERN RAILROADS NOW ASK FREIGHT RATE INCREASE

Washington, Aug. 3.—Increases in freight rates on all the railroads west of the Mississippi river are being prepared for submission to the interstate commerce commission.

The applications of the western railroads for more revenue will be presented as soon as they can be prepared in the required form.

Managers of the western lines, according to this information are prepared to contend that they need more revenue to meet the increasing ex-

penses of operation and to point out that their lines are in even greater need of relief than the eastern lines because of necessarily longer hauls and less density of population.

No intimation has reached the interstate commerce commission of the percentage of increase for which the western railroads propose to ask. The lines affected extend from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains territory. The roads traversing the Pacific coast may not be affected.

## WILSON SAYS KEEP COOL

Congress Promptly Passes Measure Asked by Executive for Relief of Americans Caught in the Voltex.

### NATION'S DUTY TO AID AFFLICTED EUROPE

Special Message to Congress Asks Appropriation to Carry Out Prompt Measure for Relief of Americans Abroad.

Washington, Aug. 3.—This resolution by Senator Gallinger was adopted in the senate:

"The senate of the United States, dedicating itself to the principles of peace and good will among men, deeply deprecates the war between certain European powers and expressing the earnest hope that existing differences may be speedily adjusted to the end that the fearful destruction of human life and the great waste of property may be averted."

Washington, Aug. 3.—President Wilson today appealed to the people of the United States to remain calm during the war in Europe. He declared the United States owed it to mankind to help the rest of the world during the present crisis.

The White House authorized this quotation from the president's remarks to the Washington correspondents:

"It is extremely necessary, it is manifestly necessary in the present state of affairs on the other side of the water, that you should be extremely careful not to add in any way to the excitement. Of course the European world is in a highly excited state of mind, but the excitement ought not to spread to the United States. So far as we are concerned, there is no cause for excitement. There is great inconvenience for the time being in the money market and in our exchanges and temporarily in the handling of our crops, but America is absolutely prepared to meet the financial situation and to straighten everything out without any material difficulty. The only thing that can possibly prevent it is unreasonable apprehension and excitement."

"If I might make suggestion to you, gentlemen, therefore I would urge you not to give currency to any unverified rumor or to do anything that would tend to create or add to excitement. I think that you will agree that we must all at the present moment act together as Americans in seeing that American does not suffer any unnecessary distress from what is going on in the world at large."

"The situation in Europe is perhaps the gravest in its possibilities that has arisen in modern times, but it need not affect the United States unfavorably in the long run. Not that the United States has anything to take advantage of, but her own position is sound and she owes it to mankind to remain in such a condition, and in such a state of mind that she can help the rest of the world."

"I want to have the pride of feeling that America, if needed, has her self possession and stands ready with calmness of thought and steadiness of purpose to help the rest of the world. And we can do it and reap a great permanent glory out of doing it, providing we all co-operate."

## RAILROAD MANAGERS AGREE TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION

Washington, Aug. 3.—Managers of the Western Railways have accepted arbitration of the wage dispute with their enginemen and firemen.

The railroad managers just before noon advised the president they would accept the plan proposed by the federal board of mediation, which had already been passed on favorably by the representatives of the enginemen and firemen. The plan provides that the question of wages shall be arbitrated under the Newlands act and that rules and regulations enforced prior to October 1913, shall be restored.

Immediately after the call of the railroad managers the federal board of mediation was notified of the favorable outcome.

to see that nobody loses his head. I know from my conference with the secretary of the treasury, who is in very close touch with the financial situation throughout the country, that there is no cause for alarm. There is cause for getting busy and doing the thing in the right way, but there is no element of unsoundness and there is no cause for alarm.

"The bankers and business men of the country are co-operating with the government with a zeal, intelligence and spirit which make the outcome secure."

### DEVISE PLANS OF RELIEF OF AMERICANS IN EUROPE

Washington, Aug. 3.—President Wilson today sent a special message to congress asking immediate appropriation of \$20,000 for relief of distressed Americans abroad.

The president, in conference with Secretary Bryan today, approved plans for financial assistance for Americans abroad. The main features are:

American ambassadors have been instructed to issue "ambassadors' orders" or checks in exchange for letters of credit, travelers' checks or express money orders.

Instructions have been sent by the state department to American embassies to arrange with the French, British and German governments to cash such checks.

Steamship companies have been asked through American diplomatic offices to accept embassy checks for transportation.

Friends and relatives of Americans in Europe needing money may deposit any sum with the state department here and an equivalent sum will be issued in the form of an ambassador's order abroad.

Two representatives of New York banking houses will start at once for London and Paris to arrange for the further financial accommodation of Americans.

Postmaster General Burleson arranged to issue international money orders, limiting the amount to \$1000 for each person.

The president's message to congress was as follows:

"The present disturbances in Europe, with the consequent interruption of transportation facilities, the increase in living expenses, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining money from this country, have placed a large number of American citizens temporarily or permanently resident in Europe in a serious situation and have made it necessary for the United States to provide relief and transportation to the United States or to places of safety."

"The situation also has thrown on our diplomatic and consular officers an enormous burden in caring for the interests of Americans in the disturbed areas and makes it necessary to provide for greatly increased expenses."

"In view of the exigency of the situation as above outlined, I recommend the immediate passage by the congress of an act appropriating \$20,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be placed at the disposal of the president for the relief, protection and transportation of American citizens for personal services and for other expenses which may be incurred in connection with or growing out of the existing disturbance in Europe."

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

The house passed the \$20,000 appropriation bill.

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## CONGRESS TAKES LID OFF BANK LAW

Prompt Action in Both Houses Permits Immediate Issue of a Billion Dollars in Emergency Currency.

### EFFECTIVE MEANS TO STOP ALL PANIC TALK

Washington, Aug. 3.—All restriction on the amount of currency which may be issued under section 5 of the bank law were removed today in an amendment by the house, passed 231 to 6, and hurried over to the senate. The senate promptly passed the house amendment but limited the issue to not more than the combined capital and surplus of the banks. That would permit an issue of a little more than a billion dollars.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Secretary McAdoo returned from New York late today and began a conference with Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, representing the clearing house association.

No conference was held today with Chicago bankers.

New York, Aug. 3.—The enormous outflow of gold from the United States to Europe, one of the principal causes of the strained financial situation, today appeared to have come to an end. The outflow to Canada, however, continued. Another engagement of \$1,000,000 was made today for the dominion, bringing the total since the middle of last week to about \$6,000,000.

New York, Aug. 3.—The money market of New York, the infallible index to financial conditions, was quiet today. Owing to the suspension of the stock exchange there was no market for call loans. The demand for time money was below normal. The slackness of demand was regarded as a reassuring indication. One of the largest banks in the street made loans for all dates at 5 per cent. In no quarter was there an urgent demand for money such as might be expected in case the financial market was undergoing a severe strain.

Commercial paper was quoted at 6 per cent for all dates. Brokers who had loans maturing today paid off